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## ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ALBANIAN TWO-YEAR PLAN

In 1939, Albanian petroleum production amounted to 125,000 tons.

In the agrarian reform of 1946, more than 70,000 landless peasants and pensants with small holdings received about 173,000 hectares of land expropriated from landowners and kulaks. In all, 320,000 hectares of cultivated land were distributed among the working peasants. In 1950, the sown area increased to 330,000 hectares. At the same time, the peasants were given more than 474,000 olive trees and about 16,000 head of cattle.

Important changes have taken place in animal husbandry. In May 1949, all private holdings of over 400 head were nationalized. In 1949, the number of head of cattle was 111.7 percent of the 1938 figure; of sheep, 119.1 percent; of mules, 156.3 percent; of swine, 108.1 percent; of poultry, 171.8 percent.

In 1948, the sown area of the country was 243 percent of the 1938 figure. In 1949, the area cultivated had increased in comparison with 1948 by 48.7 percent.

In 1949, 35 million lek of agricultural credits were furnished, in comparison with a total of 29 million for the period 1946 a 1948.

In 1949, machine-tractor stations worked more than 30 percent of all the cultivated land.

In 1949, the state agricultural farms had at their disposal more than 20,000 hectares of land, 235,500 olive trees, and more than 100,000 head of cattle.

In 1949, there were 58 agricultural cooperatives, to which was attached a .. land area of 10,870 hectares.

In 1950, the number of agricultural cooperatives increased from 58 to 93.

By the law of 13 January 1945, 92 joint-stock companies, embracing 160 enterprises, were nationalized. On the basis of these enterprises, 46 enterprises of state significance and 13 enterprises of local significance were created.

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In 1947, the prewar level of industrial production had been exceeded and unemployment had been eliminated.

The growth of production in 1949 over 1945 was as follows:

Branch of Industry	Increase in Production (%)
Mining industry  Extraction of purified bitumen  Extraction of coal  Extraction of chromium  Extraction of copper  Cement industry  Chemical industry  Electric power production  Woodworking industry  Textile industry  Leather-shoe industry	1,174.0 400.8 557.0 290.8 (compared with 1948) 475.0 (compared with 1946) 522.2 359.4 307.8 318.9 177.3 732.4 1,725.4

The basic ports of the country, Durres and Valona, were reconstructed and new highways, Kukes-Peshkopi, Berat-Corovode, and others, were built. Two rail-road lines, Durres-Peqin and Durres-Tirana, and a branch line between Kashar and the industrial region of Tirana, were built. In 1950, the new Pekin-Elbasan rail line was put in operation. The Tirana Automobile Spare Parts Plant was also put in operation.

In the state budget for 1950, revenues comprised 7.8 billion lek, three times the amount received during the first year after the liberation. The basic part of the revenue comes from the state segment of the national economy; in 1950, these returns increased by 48 percent over the 1949 figure. The cooperative segment increased its contribution by 35 percent over 1949.

In 1950, peasant holdings with incomes less than 10,000 lek were excused from taxes.

The expenditures part of the budget was set at 7.7 billion lek, 46 percent above the 1949 figure. In 1950, expenditures for capital construction increased 49 percent in comparison with 1949 and comprised 37 percent of the total national budget. Allocations to education increased 42 percent over 1949 and totaled 662 million lek; expenditures for health were 33 percent above the 1949 figure.

The two-year plan calls for, among other things, a hydroelectric center at Selite; the construction, now under way, or a sugar plant which will satisfy the demand of the population for sugar; and a textile plant, also under construction, with a yearly production of 20 million square meters of fabric.

The rate of increase of industrial production for the basic types of production set by the two-year plan is as follows (in percent of 1948):

1949	1920
12 <sup>1</sup> 4 104 288 21 <sup>1</sup> 4 20 <sup>1</sup> 4	1.60 123 572 363 255
	104 288 214

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	1949	1950
Cement Timber Leather raw materials (small) Shoes	151 195 92 182	156 246 142 872

In 1949, production goods amounted to 65 percent of Albania's total imports; imports of consumers' goods during 1949 amounted to one third of the 1938 figure.

The trade agreement between Albania and Czechoslovakia, signed in March 1949, provides for a trade turnover of 3.35 million dollars; the agreement between Albania and Rungary calls for a trade turnover of 1.73 million dollars.

The successful completion of the two-year plan was promoted by the sharp increase in the level of industrial production, which, for the third quarter of 1950, was 16.25 percent above the level for the like quarter of 1949; the production of the timber industry increased 24.6 percent, rubber-goods production increased 277 percent, and metal-goods production increased 36.4 percent over 1949.

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